

SENSATIONAL CHARGES.

The Alleged Confession of Philadelphia's Late Treasurer.

Barclay's Story of His Defalcation—The Keystone Bank Failure and the Parties Who Ried It—A Statement by Wanamaker.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—The sub-committee of the finance committee of the city council inquiring into the failure of the Keystone national bank and the affairs of ex-City Treasurer Barclay, held a protracted session yesterday afternoon. The main witnesses were Robert McWade, city editor of the Public Ledger; William McKean, editor in chief of the same paper, and Postmaster-General Wanamaker. The testimony of McWade and McKean had reference to two statements obtained by the former from Barclay on June 15 and 19—four days before the accused city treasurer made his public statement in court when brought up for sentence.

McWade was the first witness. He said in answer to questions that he went to the county prison on Thursday, June 18, and interviewed the imprisoned ex-city treasurer. Barclay talked freely and understood that the interview was for publication. He told Barclay at the beginning that in view of certain charges that had been made in the newspapers he thought it proper for him to make a full statement, particularly as to what had become of the \$945,000 deposited and which had disappeared, the charge being made that it had been stolen.

After Mr. McWade had written out the first statement he said a consultation was held between Mr. McKean, himself and another member of the editorial force of the Ledger and after full deliberation and discussion it was decided not to publish it, because of strong reference, unsupported by facts, was made to certain people.

Both interviews were submitted to the committee, and it was decided by a vote of five to two to at once listen to the public reading of the statement. Mr. McWade, being familiar with the manuscript, was asked to read the paper, which he willingly consented to do.

Much that Barclay told McWade was afterward incorporated in the statement he read in court when called up for sentence June 23, and which has already been published. In these Barclay again went over the story of the Keystone bank and stoutly maintained that he put the \$930,000 in the bank, but did not know what became of it any more than he believed that President Marsh got it.

Barclay said that Bank Examiner Trees had been a heavy borrower from the Keystone bank and was completely under Lucas' and Marsh's thumbs.

In regard to John Wanamaker Barclay said that Marsh told him that he knowingly held over-issued shares of the bank stock and demanded \$100,000 for them and upset the plans for reorganization of the bank. Barclay advised Marsh to engage counsel and make a demand on Wanamaker for the over-issued shares, as he was guilty of a crime in holding them. Marsh retained Mayor Sulzberger and John O. Johnson as his counsel, and they made a demand on Wanamaker, which he refused. Wanamaker's proposition was that the Lucas estate should pay him \$50,000, Marsh \$25,000 and the bank \$25,000. The lawyers then notified Wanamaker that if the fraudulent shares were not delivered to them at a specified date they would resort to legal measures to get them. The shares were then turned over without delay. Mr. Wanamaker had made a threat that he would see Comptroller Lacey in Washington and have the bank closed before they expected it.

"In March, 1890," said Barclay, "Marsh came to me and said Wanamaker wanted \$300,000 at once. Marsh told him that he did not have the amount on hand, and Wanamaker told him where he could get it. Two days later, Marsh came to me saying that Wanamaker was persistent and must have the money. I loaned him the money and Wanamaker got it."

Barclay also talked a great deal about his connection in the past with several prominent Philadelphians and blamed them for the stand they had taken against him. He is accredited by Mr. McWade with having spoken of Col. McClure, of the Times, in the following terms: "When I was a candidate for city treasurer I called on Col. McClure and told him everything in my past life and said that if he would say so I would withdraw. He said: 'Go ahead; the Times will be for you.' But he weakened afterwards. You remember the scheme to get the gasworks from the city? Well, McClure was in that. McClure was to get a big block of the stock for his advocacy in his paper and was not to pay a cent for it. McClure was also in a number of other schemes."

"When I became city treasurer," Barclay declared, "Colonel McClure called on Mayor Fittler and asked for the appointment of Magistrate Bob Smith as one of the magistrates to collect delinquent mercantile taxes. Mr. Fittler said to me: 'Barclay, there is some money for the magistrates in the collection of those mercantile taxes, isn't there?' I answered: 'Yes, I have heard so.' 'Well,' he continued, 'Col. McClure has been to see me about having Magistrate Bob Smith appointed as

one of the fellows.' 'Mr. Mayor,' I answered, 'I can not appoint him for Mr. McClure. I do not want to appoint that man, anyhow, but if you want me to do it I'll name him.' Mayor Fittler wanted to oblige Col. McClure and said so. Then I agreed to appoint Magistrate Smith. Not long after that he sent for me and told me that Bill Singlerly wanted Richard J. Lennon, a democrat, appointed mercantile appraiser, and that he had promised to do what he could for him. He asked me to make his promise good. I said I would vote for Lennon. He was delighted and hurried off to tell Singlerly, who came and crawled all over me. After Singlerly left I learned that Matt Quay was pushing Al Crawford for the place and that the auditor-general, who was Quay's man, would support Crawford.

"Strong pressure was brought to bear on me by Quay and his men—Porter, Martin and others—but I held to my promise. Quay, however, 'pulled' Singlerly and got him to withdraw Lennon, promising him to keep \$100,000 of the state funds continuously in the Chestnut street national bank. Singlerly came to me twice about it and got me to say that I would see that Quay's pledge was kept. I did so, and Singlerly has the money there now. The inquiry has been very wild and ridiculous in some of the charges it has made. Elverson has no reason to attack me or to allow me to be attacked in this way by his people. In fact, he has every reason to be the other way, and I could stop it if I send him the word. But I do not want to commit myself on paper. The conduct of that paper has been abominable, outrageous in its treatment of my poor wife. And did you notice that he demands that the investigation should go on. He is a pretty fellow to talk about reform. If a strict investigation should strike in his direction his record would astound the community. But look at Bill Singlerly. As I said before, he should be in jail along side of me. There are more men than one who got money out of the treasury."

H. H. Yard, Barclay said, got a great deal out of the Keystone bank money. He was in the pool with Lucas and Marsh and allowed him to overdraw his account \$90,000, even when the run on the bank was going on. Widener & Elkins, the traction magnates, he said, never sold him any traction stock or had any dealings with him.

McWade also asked Barclay if Judge Wilson had ever borrowed money from him as city treasurer. He said no; and on being asked what judges had borrowed money, he answered in a whisper "Finletter and Ashman." The money, he understood, was simply an advance and he did not know whether he was lending the state money, city money or his own.

The remainder of the statement was simply a long story of Barclay's troubles given in his own words with numerous comments, all of which contained no new facts.

Mr. Wanamaker's Denial.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—Postmaster-General Wanamaker, who had entered the committee room while Barclay's statement to Editor McWade was being read, then stood forward and requested that he be allowed to testify. "I have been anxious to appear ever since the question was raised regarding the stock of which I previously testified," said he. In answer to the question Mr. Wanamaker said his interest in the bank arose out of his acquaintance with President Lucas and his brother when they were young merchants. He stated that he never pledged the over-issued stock after he was told it was an over-issue, and it was out of his hands at the time; that he did not know H. H. Yard, and had met Mrs. Lucas but once and that was at an interview about the over-issued stock.

As to the story told by Barclay to McWade that he had threatened to close the bank unless he was paid for the over-issued stock and Lawyer Sulzberger and Johnson had forced him to return it, Mr. Wanamaker said it was absolutely false. Granville B. Haines and Samuel B. Huey went to Washington to see him about the over-issued stock and he told them that they must settle for it, and that if they did not, in justice to himself, he should inform the comptroller of the currency. After the bank closed he gave up the stock. Barclay's statement that Marsh obtained from him \$300,000 for Wanamaker in March, 1890, he said was absolutely untrue and without the slightest foundation, and invited the committee to inspect his books.

A Cure for Yellow Fever.

HAVANA, July 11.—The Santiago de Cuba papers comment upon the wonderful results which have been attained there in combatting yellow fever by means of the "camera polar" (polar chamber). This method of fighting the disease was invented by a physician of the locality in which successful experiments have been made. Up to date the Santiago papers say all persons who have been treated by this method have recovered, even those who had reached an advanced stage of the disease.

Brazilian Indians Revolt.

New York, July 11.—The steamer Theresina, which arrived here yesterday from Brazil, reports that a tribe of Indians known as the Cabullas had revolted in Para as a result of a disappointment in the result of gubernatorial elections. Soldiers went to quell the uprising. A battle ensued in which fourteen of the soldiers were killed. The Indians then took to the forest.

SCALDED TO DEATH.

Terrible Railroad Accident in Colorado—Six Passengers Scalded to Death and Many Others Injured.

ASPEN, Col., July 13.—A horrible railroad accident occurred at Aspen Junction, eighteen miles west of here, on the Midland road, at eleven o'clock Saturday night, by which six persons were killed and many hurt.

A special train composed of a baggage car and one coach was returning to Aspen from Glenwood Springs. The passenger coach contained about thirty passengers, mostly Aspen people. The train was backing from the water tank to switch to the Aspen track when a road engine was run out of the railroad roundhouse and collided with the coach. The rear end of the passenger train hit the check valve on the side of the boiler, which exhausted the hot steam into the broken end of the passenger car, scalding thirteen passengers, five men, seven women and one child. The car was thrown from the track.

The passengers arrived from Aspen in the baggage car at 1.30 a. m. Everything possible was done to relieve the sufferings of the unfortunate passengers, but six have died. They are:

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Rogers, of Woodley, Col.

Miss Annie Phelan, of Cardiff, Col., aged 17 years.

Mrs. W. L. Willoughby, of Glenwood, Col.

Mrs. John G. Baldwin, of Glenwood, Col.

Mrs. Frank Ellis, Aspen, Col., and baby.

A child of Frank Ellis, aged 2 years. The wounded who still live with hopes of recovery are:

Frank Ellis.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Leonard.

Mary Leonard.

Ann O'Donnell.

Frank Leach.

Mrs. Willoughby was the wife of the assessor of Garfield county. Mrs. Baldwin's husband is in Chicago.

FATAL LANDSLIDE.

Forty-one Persons Killed By an Avalanche in British Columbia.

NANAIMO, B. C., July 13.—News has been received here of a landslide on the banks of the Skeena river at the North Pacific cannery, resulting in the death of one white woman and forty Indians.

Early in the morning of July 7 those living near the river were struck by an avalanche on Stoop mountain, back of the cannery. Nine houses with their occupants were swept away.

First there was a great rushing noise in the direction of the high, steep mound at the back of the cannery. In a moment an avalanche of rocks and earth and trees were upon the settlement, carrying everything into the slough with the cannery. The inmates of the houses did not have time to get out and some were killed. In all nine houses with their occupants were destroyed, including the mess house and residence of the foreman of the cannery. In the mess room was the young Swedish wife of the foreman. She was carried along in the deadly current and dashed to death hundreds of feet below.

Indians claim that among those destroyed were about forty Indians of the Port Simpson, Sitka and Kitimat tribes. Two days after the slide thirteen bodies of the Indians had been recovered. The body of the foreman's wife has not yet been found, but there is not the slightest hope for any living thing being within the range of the terrible slide of boulders, trees and earth. The slide missed the cannery building by about two feet. Had it struck the cannery or occurred half an hour earlier the death rate would have reached into the hundreds. It had been raining in torrents for the previous four days and it is thought the accumulation of water in the mountain side broke away the ground, carrying death and destruction before it.

DENIED BY HIMSELF.

Hon. James G. Blaine on Sensational Reports Concerning His Health.

BAL HARBOR, Me., July 13.—"I am recovering my health quite rapidly," said James G. Blaine yesterday, "and why in the world I'm quoted as saying I am weak and ill-conditioned is amusing to me. I have been very ill. I had a slight attack of nervous dyspepsia, and am not quite recovered from it yet. My eyes are quite bad, my back is ailing and my legs pain me. I have not lost volume in my voice, however, neither have I lost my hearing. I can hear as well as when I was a boy, and I don't know but what better, because I am keener. I lie down a good deal, because a reclining position is easy for me and much more comfortable. I walk quite a good deal now, and find it pleasant and helpful exercise. It expands my lungs and gives me a clearer head. I do not play tennis at all," said he in answer to the inquiry as to whether he was seen dressed in a tennis suit and playing tennis, as New York papers stated. "I never did when I was young, and I guess I will not begin to learn now. I am averse to all sports of all kinds, and, at any rate, would not be able to spend that much time in the open air."

"I think such reports are unkind—they are foolish, too, and I cannot think of any people who would be likely to read them. As far as my eyesight is concerned, I feel perfectly safe, for although I am slightly nearsighted I am not blind, nor anywhere near it. My eyesight is good for many years yet."

THE FRESH-AIR FUND.

Some Account of What Is Being Done for the City Poor During the Heated Season—What Will You Do to Help Them? [Special Chicago Correspondence.]

Almost every big city nowadays has a fresh-air fund, generally conducted under the auspices of some daily newspaper. In 1887 the Chicago Daily News started its fresh-air fund and has met with the greatest success with it. The work of the fund consists of two branches, the Lincoln Park sanitarium and the "Country Week."

The Lincoln Park sanitarium is situated on the lake shore at the foot of Fullerton avenue, in Lincoln park, the structure resting on a platform ninety feet wide and projecting into the lake over two hundred feet. Under the broad roof with its overhanging eaves



swing hundreds of infants' hammocks, while at the shore end are grouped the necessary offices, reception rooms, all-night wards, kitchens and laundries and bath-rooms. There the poor children of Chicago, especially infants suffering from summer complaints, are received free of charge and given the best of food, medical attendance and trained nursing. There are no fees of any kind, the fund defraying all expenses.

The other branch of the fund, the "Country Week," will prove still more interesting to our readers as it more nearly concerns them.

The "Country Week" sends city children to the country for a fortnight's visit, the city people giving the money to pay the car fare and the country people offering their homes—the children furnish themselves.

Few country people have any idea of the delights of the country for the average city boy or girl. They are pleased with the simplest things, green grass, growing crops, trees, cows, pigs and chickens. Thousands of city boys and girls don't know what a field of wheat



or corn looks like, have never seen a meadow with cows and calves feeding on it, nor even the blue sky itself, except through the smoke and haze of a big city. Imagine what the country is for these waifs! Picture to yourself the sensation of the youngster who, after being allowed to dig a hill of potatoes—the first he had ever seen growing—offered the farmer ten cents, all the money he had in the world, for the privilege of digging another hill! Fancy the bliss of running in green fields and climbing real trees for boys who are used to the "Keep off the grass" signs of a city park. The "Country Week" takes these youngsters and, when invited, their mothers, too, and gives them a taste of the true country. Its methods are as simple as the good effects are far-reaching.

Anyone having a home in the country may become a Country-Week worker by observing the following suggestions:

First.—Make a personal canvass among your neighbors on farms or in village homes—that are just as good as farms for the purpose—and persuade as many as you can to invite

Two little children; or
A mother and infant; or
A couple of working girls

to each home for a two-weeks' visit.
Second.—Send to the Chicago Daily News the names and post office addresses of those who invite the Country-Weekers—specifying particularly what class and number of guests are to go to each home. State, also, the date when the guests are to be sent and to what railroad station. The date should not be less than one week after the list is sent, so as to allow time for all necessary arrangements.

On receiving the invitations the "Country Week" management sees that proper children are selected. Only those who need the change of air, and yet are not so sick as to be helpless, are sent. A physician guarantees them free from contagious disease. While the limited resources of the fund make it impossible to send children further than 150 miles from Chicago, still there is work for all—the money can come from anywhere and in any sums. As some one has happily put it—the "fresh-air fund" is a joint stock company, unlimited, with no assessments, no losses, no officers, no salaries, no anything but big dividends of happiness due immediately after the investment.

E. M. J.

STOCK ITEMS.

It is only in exceptional cases that it will pay to fatten stock in hot weather. Keep in a good, thrifty condition and fatten when the weather gets cooler.

Hogs like a wallowing place in hot weather, yet should not be compelled to drink water from such a place. The wallow is not so bad if they can have pure, fresh water to drink.

If the sows cannot be bred so as to farrow early in the fall, so that the pigs can get a good growth before cold weather sets in, as a general rule it will be best not to breed until fall.

If oats are to be fed out to stock on the farm, it is adding to the expense to thresh them. They make a better and more wholesome feed to run through a cutting box, while there is little or no waste.

When the mares are depended upon to help with the spring crops, in many cases it will be best to breed so that they will foal late, as a mare can do more work while in foal than when suckling a colt.

A reputation for breeding good horses is valuable to any man, and the way to acquire it is to begin now if you have not already done so. Buyers will go where they know they can get what they want, and a community establishing a reputation for good horses will never be troubled with surplus stock.

A common cause of bad feet in the horse comes of letting the animal stand on plank floors laid on an incline, with spaces one inch or so apart. Standing on such a floor one side of the web of the shoe is liable to drop into the open space and so turn the foot, and the horse is inclined to travel with his ankle twisted, which causes him to cut it.

Many seem to think that a hog cannot be overfed and that it makes no difference if they do leave a lot of feed at one meal they will come back and eat it up when they are hungry, so that there is nothing wasted after all, says a writer; but it is possible to go to the other extreme—to either feed too little, so as not to secure a steady gain, or to feed too much and so increase the cost as to materially lessen the profits. Feeding too little is a loss, while feeding too much is a waste.

When a cow that is near her calving time continues her flow of milk and it is inclined to increase, she should be milked clean at every milking, regardless of other conditions. The only objection that can be urged to this course is the drain upon the system and, consequently, weaken the unborn calf. By extra care and feeding, a calf arriving weakened by such a cause may be nursed into a robust and growing condition, but an udder once impaired, even slightly, can never be restored to its full measure of value and that of the cow for dairy and breeding purposes will be proportionately lessened. —Jersey Bulletin.

FARM NOTES.

An orchard needs plowing at least every other year. This reduces the insects by given the birds and poultry a chance at the larvae, or even at the mature insects.

If it be necessary to haul in hay in a half-cured or half-dried condition, it is much better to sprinkle air-slacked lime over it than to add salt. The reason is that salt gathers moisture while lime absorbs moisture.

Cornmeal and water makes a poor feed for ducks in summer. They need but little grain, but will thrive better if given coarse, bulky foods, especially where they are given a good range and have access to a pond.

In plowing an orchard we must remember that the tree-roots are near the surface, hence the plowing should be shallow so as to disturb the roots as little as possible. Care must also be taken not to plow the land in the same direction every year. Plow as early in the spring as possible.

As a rule the safest plan is to market onions as soon as they are ripe, that is if a fair price can be realized on them. With any crop there is always more or less risk of loss, and unless there are good reasons for expecting a considerable advance in prices the better plan is to market when ripe.

While a great majority of farmers gain such success as affords abundance for man's enjoyment, there are those who for the capital invested, make their business pay as well, or better, than those engaged in any other business or industry, and establish a reputation and credit unquestioned in business circles.

Everything that is of value to the soil should be turned under, and while there may not be any considerable amount of fertilizer in dry weeds, grass or stalks, yet they are of value mechanically in keeping life in the soil, keeping it from running together so much and baking so hard. And for this reason it is not best to burn or destroy anything that can be an advantage to the soil by plowing under.

The fall garden is too much neglected. As much care should be given it as to the early spring garden, and it will give even better returns for the time and labor employed. It can be made while labor is plenty, after the rush of the early work is over, and should be planted with quick maturing vegetables and handled just as the earlier garden was. The crops will come in just at a time when vegetables are getting scarce and will give a welcome addition to the table, or will prove profitable if handled for market. Early peas, six weeks' beans, lettuce, beets and radishes should be the principal items.